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THE LUSCIOUS PEACH.

A VISIT TO "ORCHARD HILL," NEAR GRIFFIN.

Our Correspondent Calls on the Proprietor of a Large Orchard, Interviews Him, and Obtains His Views on Fruit Culture and Its Prospects.

GRIFFIN, February 16.—[Special Correspondence Constitution].—"Does your train stop at Orchard Hill?" I asked this morning of conductor Mike Murphy, who pulls the bell line over the through freight.

"No, I don't stop there," he replied.

"But can't you stop just for a favor?"

"Well, I might."

"Shall I get on, then?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"That's clever; much obliged."

With this remark still hot on my lips, I boarded the fast freight and was soon up in the cabin end of the house-top cab, and the next minute we were spinning away down the Central railroad at a rate faster than any freight train in America. Twelve minutes to Orchard Hill—six miles—that isn't bad for time, and when you string it out, it just deals a clever 30 miles an hour with twenty cars.

But I am not to talk of fast trains now. My objective point at Orchard Hill was the big peach orchard, and the subjective idea first got at was the owner of the orchard. The gods were destined to let my lines fall in pleasant places this time, and the very first I saw on getting off the cab was that of Mr. John D. Cunningham, Jr., the young proprietor of the biggest peach orchard in the world.

"I have come down, Mr. Cunningham," I said, when he had shaken hands, "to have you tell me something about this big fruit farm of yours. The Constitution wants to know about it."

"Well, come up to the house, and we'll take a drive around the place; nothing will give me a greater pleasure, I assure you."

And with this latter remark, we commenced our walk to a pretty little concrete cottage that nestles cozily on the top of a hill, some two or three hundred yards away to the north.

When on the hill, look which way I might, nothing but a sea of trees was visible. In two months they would be hanging and bending almost to the ground with rich, luscious fruit over which thousands of lips would smack in satisfied delight. To the west the beautiful city of Griffin, with its snow white spires and rows of handsome brick stores and elegant dwellings, shaly walks and level, pretty streets, appeared like a lonely mirage in the distance, so perfectly transparent was the atmosphere, and so clearly defined were the houses against the blue horizon beyond. I could but think of what the panorama of the city promised as I stood there waiting for my host.

To the north and west of Griffin were the rich mines of the Woodruff and Keller fruit farms, covering some three hundred acres in all; to the south, spread out hundreds of fertile valleys that were teeming with the best products of the soil, while within her very borders, shining like a lake of silver in the sunlight, was the most notable of all southern fish enterprises, Wright's beautiful carp pond. And here, where I stood, within the scope of one's eye, were 500 acres of Georgia's rich hills that contained 60,000 peach trees!

Did the vine-clad hills of France or the historic citric groves of Sicily promise a richer yield of earth's sweet products? I could not believe it. Falling into a reverie over the panorama and what it suggested would have been quick work had not Mr. Cunningham announced that his turnout was in readiness.

"I am going to give you a drive around the place," he said, when we were seated, and the horses started off in a brisk jog.

"How far is it around all your fields?" I asked.

"Well, some five or six miles, I guess; but we won't go over them all. I want to show you the full scope of the place, though, and then you can form your own idea about it."

"How many acres are you in?"

"On the place I have 1,350 acres and nearly 600 acres are in peach trees alone. This is the largest peach orchard in the south, the largest in the United States and the largest in the world. There is one, however, in New Jersey that is very nearly as large as this, though not quite. I am thinking of planting out 200 acres more next fall, and then I know I shall have no rival anywhere."

"How about the Parnell orchard near West Point?"

"That is probably about one-half as large as mine. I have often seen it myself, and the Parnell orchard was the largest in the south, but I have the figures on all the large orchards in the country, and what I tell you is correct."

"How many trees have you got planted here in all?"

"In all, something over 60,000. Of these, 50,000 are good bearing trees, the youngest being four years old and the oldest ten."

"Don't you plant anything but peaches?"

"Well, that is my main crop, though I have 6,000 apple and pear trees also. I hardly count these in comparison with the others."

"Will you tell me the cost of the entire orchard, trees and all, and what you now value it at?"

"Land, you know, is cheap in middle Georgia, and this cost me about a dollar and a half per acre. I presume that the trees averaged ten cents each. There are the 550 acres in peaches. I have the cost of land \$5,000 and trees \$5,000. Altogether I expect the improvements will run up a total of about \$10,000. I would not take one dollar per tree for the place as it is, so you can draw your own inferences."

"Would \$75,000 buy the place?"

"I don't know; I'd have to study over even that offer. Tell me the truth, I am not at all anxious to sell. Let me tell you something that Mr. Parnell says: In thirty years of his West Point orchard, in a year when everybody else failed on peaches because of a bad season, he cleared \$7,000 even money. He had his fruit in a valley, though, and it escaped the frosts in some strange way that season. Last year I made a failure, and only got about 300 bushels in all. These netted me about \$1,000."

"Do you expect a good yield this year?"

"Yes, I think this is my year. All the signs are in my favor. The last good fruit season we had, it was preceded by a mild winter, and that's a good sign now. Then, too, the buds are much more backward than they were last year. These are some of the signs that make me hopeful for a grand fruit crop."

"About how many good fruit years will you average in five or ten?"

"Three out of five is a fair estimate. Our fruit crop is always more certain than in any other section of the country, and some fruits here have been known to fail."

"Will you tell me something of the prices you get for peaches?"

"Take the crop through and I will average two dollars per bushel net. This, of course, means after deducting every possible expense. I have a large number of trees that will bear a full bushel each, but counting them at a yield of only a peck to a tree, and with my 50,000 bearing trees, I get 12,500 bushels of \$25,000 net. Now, as we only have three good years in five years, that gives \$75,000 for the total, or an average of \$15,000 every year. This is just 25 per cent profit on the value of the farm, counting it at \$60,000."

"What do your peaches bring in the northern markets?"

"I often get as high as fifteen and twenty dollars per bushel for extra magnificent fruit, but these are fancy prices and do not come often. In New York and Philadelphia I get about six dollars per bushel on an average, but eight dollars is not high and I often get that, too. I'll commence to ship in about three months and a half."

"How are rates on fruit?"

"Simply enormous. The question sickness me. Why, there would be an enormous for tune in the business right away if it were not for the freight express and freight rates. Let me show you how the express companies get nearly twice as much as it costs to raise, handle and prepare the fruit for market: They charge \$5.75 per bushel to New York, where I get only \$6 for it, leaving me but 25 cents. If the rates were only lower, you see just what could be done. The companies seem to base their rates on a few fancy prices that we get for fancy fruit. They argue that if the growers can get \$10 a bushel, we might as well have nearly half of it, and without any ceremony proceed to take it. Of course we are at their mercy."

"Can't you ship by freight?"

"Yes, but it takes too long, and unless we could use refrigerators cars, the fruit would not last on the road. The ocean steamships at Savannah offer to carry my fruit at one dollar per hundred, and I ship large quantities that way every year. In fact, I intend shipping the greater part of my fruit that way in future. They have refrigerators on the ships, and I keep a man in Savannah all the season to do nothing but attend to the ice and manage the shipping and packing. Mr. Wadley has promised to build some special cars for the purpose and we may use them this summer. By the way, I wish especially to say that the Central road has treated me with most marked courtesy and kindness on all occasions, and the promptness of the manager has been a source of great benefit to me. They have never refused any favor I asked."

"How do southern peaches compare with that from other markets?"

"Well, that is the most important point you have asked me, and I am glad to say that you may say that nowhere in the world will peaches grow like they will here. In fact, this is the only place in the world where a peach can be raised. I wish especially to say to Forsyth, that on that ridge, is without doubt the finest spot for peaches in the country anywhere. Another thing, no peaches in the world have the same flavor as these. They are raised good fruit in Maryland and Delaware, but they haven't the same delicacy of flavor that ours have. Everybody acknowledges this that knows anything at all about peaches. Now, these are two points that the public, and especially Georgians, would do well to remember."

By this time we had driven past the station and on up the Central road for some three or four miles, out and around the big fields of peaches. Nothing but the thousands of brown trees, and millions of brown twigs, and tens of millions of buds, could be seen anywhere. Mr. Cunningham had talked peaches to me; told me of the beautiful prospects he almost saw in sight, until I felt to wondering why all Georgia didn't go to raising fruit for the world. What a grand old commonwealth we have, anyhow! Spindles ahead of all our sisters; factories, industries and government buoyant with the hum of enterprise; no place that is making Georgia a power in the land!

As we were passing around the fields after the prices and values of fruit had been discussed, I asked Mr. Cunningham what variety of peach he found to be the hardiest and best growing variety.

"I expect," said he, "that the Beatrice is about the best, though the Anson-Alexander is also a favorite variety of mine. There is an orchard over there beyond the railroad containing about fifty acres of the Beatrice, 7,500 trees in all. It takes richer ground for them than some, but they are harder. The Anson-Alexander will thrive equally as well on rich or poor ground, and grows as well on a red hill as in a rich bottom. These are all early varieties, of course, and are consequently very much valued. The Chinese cing and early Crawford are later peaches and better fruit for general purposes, but not so valuable in a money point of view because they are late. I consider the Beatrice the finest peach in the world. It ripens in July, and is the best fruit for general domestic purposes that grows. They can be shipped with safety any distance, and seldom rot, no matter how long they have been in the hands of some of our customers, and last year secured a number of them that weighed from twelve to sixteen ounces each."

POINTS.

Mr. Cunningham says the young peach trees can be bought by the car load from such representatives as the firm of W. R. R. and Co., and Cole & Co., of Atlanta, at an average of ten or twelve cents each, every tree guaranteed.

It is generally understood that the orchard belongs to George J. D. Cunningham, Jr., of Atlanta. His son informs me that the judge has nothing to do with the orchard whatever.

In all the 60,000 or more trees planted, Mr. Cunningham has not had any to die.

Peach trees to thrive well must be trained as to give the branches plenty of sunlight. To do this, the center limbs are clipped out, which makes the branches spread.

It must be a good-sized task to "worm" 60,000 trees. This is done by raking away the dirt around the roots. Wherever there is a worm it leaves a black streak, and by following this with a knife the worm is caught. The roots are then washed with Randolph Peters' wash, said to be the best made.

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The Cunningham orchards cover a space of country spread over several miles area. They are not at all exactly together.

When travelers on the Central want to get a glimpse of the biggest peach orchard in the world, they can commence to look out the windows about three miles south of Griffin going towards Macon. Coming towards Atlanta, the first and original orchard is seen on the right several hundred yards below Orchard Hill.

Nothing but budded trees are planted at Orchard Hill.

Mr. Cunningham never allowed a drop of brandy to be made from his refuse peaches. He says he will allow them to make hogs of pigs, but not hogs of men.

There are many interesting facts to be gleaned from a visit to Orchard Hill, which cannot be embodied in a letter. C. T. L.

There is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snow-flake, but it always reminds us to look after our bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—our old stand-by in the cold coughs and colds—for we have always found it reliable.

The Presse Medicale Belge describes two united children, born in 1877 at Lacona, Italy, and lately exhibited at Vienna. Each has a well-formed head, perfect arms, and a separate thorax, with perfect viscera, but they unite at the sixth rib, and there is but one abdomen and one right and left leg. Each has power over the corresponding leg only. Thus Baptiste commands the right leg, and Jacob the left. Each child has its own emotions, and one will laugh while the other cries.

Refined and educated women, will sometimes suffer in silence for years from kidney diseases, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There is hardly a woman to be found that does not at some time suffer from some of the diseases for which this great remedy is a specific. It is put up in liquid and solid forms, equally efficient.—Springfield Union.

If you cannot buy Brewer's Lung Restorer in your city, enclose the money to Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Macon or Atlanta, Ga., and they will forward it to your address. Price, \$1.00. feb18dtmhuksat

SCARLET FEVER CURED

POX Prevented.

ULCERS purified and healed.

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Removes all unpleasant odors.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

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KIDNEY WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all Kidney Complaints and for all diseases of the LIVER.

It has specific action on the most important organs, enabling it to throw off impurities and stimulate the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. If you are bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or suffering from malaria, Kidney-Wort is the remedy you need.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

ROME RAILROAD CO. OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT.

ROME, GA., February 16, 1882.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 23, the following schedule will be put in force on this road:

NO. 2.

Leave Atlanta at 8:05 a.m.

Arrive in Rome at 11:30 a.m.

NO. 4.

Leave Atlanta at 8:25 p.m.

Arrive in Rome at 7:50 p.m.

NO. 1.

Leave Rome at 8:05 a.m.

Arrive in Atlanta at 11:30 a.m.

NO. 3.

Leave Rome at 8:25 p.m.

Arrive in Atlanta at 7:50 p.m.

NO. 5.

Leave Atlanta at 8:05 a.m.

Arrive in Rome at 11:30 a.m.

NO. 6.

Leave Atlanta at 8:25 p.m.

Arrive in Rome at 7:50 p.m.

NO. 7.

Leave Rome at 8:05 a.m.

Arrive in Atlanta at 11:30 a.m.

NO. 8.

Leave Rome at 8:25 p.m.

Arrive in Atlanta at 7:50 p.m.

NO. 9.

Leave Atlanta at 8:05 a.m.

Arrive in Rome at 11:30 a.m.

NO. 10.

Leave Atlanta at 8:25 p.m.

Arrive in Rome at 7:50 p.m.

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER.

ATLANTA, GA., December 10, 1881.

Commencing Sunday, 11th instant, the following Passenger schedule will be in force:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY. NO. 1 WEST DAILY.

Leave Atlanta at 8:30 a.m. Leave Atlanta at 10:30 a.m.

Arrive in Athens at 11:30 a.m. Arrive in Athens at 12:30 p.m.

Leave Athens at 1:30 p.m. Leave Athens at 2:30 p.m.

Arrive in Atlanta at 3:30 p.m. Arrive in Atlanta at 4:30 p.m.

Leave Atlanta at 5:30 p.m. Leave Atlanta at 6:30 p.m.

Arrive in Athens at 7:30 p.m. Arrive in Athens at 8:30 p.m.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

The pilgrims from Spain is attended with many delays.

The spoilsman are coalescing in Virginia and Massey will have to go.

A LEADING TEXAS highwayman has been arrested. He will probably be able to prove an alibi.

An explosion in the pyrotechnic works at Chester, Pa., yesterday caused considerable loss of life.

There will be a chance for some ambitious statesman to be the congressional anti-labor from Georgia.

The harbor of Galveston appears to be in a way of getting an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars.

A CORRESPONDENT tells of matters and things around Grand Rapids, where John D. Cunningham has made peach-growing a success.

GENERAL SCOTTELL, the youngest and most dashing of the czar's lieutenants, predicts a sanguinary conflict between Slav and Teuton, with the Slav on top.

THERE WAS considerable confusion in the house over the appointment bill, and yesterday when the session opened several changes were made in the record.

The state department continues to give up its secrets. In the published correspondence some very prominent names are given in connection with the Peruvian guano ring.

THERE HAVE BEEN 141 cases of small-pox in Corsicana, Texas, and 25 deaths. The disease has violated the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution by confining its ravages exclusively to the colored race.

Congress has gone into the business of restoring cashiered officers to duty. The next thing it will be usurping the most cherished of state rights—changing county lines and granting leave to peddle without license.

THERE ARE symptoms of war at the mouth of the Rappahannock between the citizens and the oyster fleets, and Governor Cameron has gone down to pour cotton seed oil on the troubled waters. Mahone should be called out.

Fuller details of Mr. Gladstone's explanatory speech regarding his late banter to the home-rulers, represent him as being in favor of very liberal local governments, whose powers should only be limited by the needs of the central government. Referring to the Irish case he said no feasible plan had yet been presented.

The house yesterday completed the bill fixing the membership of the 48th and succeeding congresses at 323. It is about the same as the bill passed by the democratic house, last year, except that it provides for six more members. These six additional members are given, one each to New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Texas and South Carolina.

THE COALITION—RUMORS AND REFLECTIONS.

There seems to be no doubt that the coalition is in trouble. It is not alone that the president, and General Longstreet, and Colonel Jack Brown are compelled to subject some otherwise faithful republicans to severe discipline; that was an easy task. The real trouble with the coalition is fundamental. It consists in the fact that the independents have been woefully deceived in their conception of the nature, extent and purpose of the recent family quarrel between the democrats who supported Mr. Norwood for governor and those who supported Governor Colquitt. They supposed the breach was final, when, in fact, there was no breach at all. The young men wanted to have some fun, and the veterans were not averse to a rough-and-tumble campaign. Both factions went in upon their mettle, both gave some hard knocks—for Greek met Greek—and then the trouble was over. The campaign was rough and lively, and in this respect the honors are easy. When the dust of the scuffle cleared away, there were black eyes and sore shins on both sides, and if anybody bore any malice, we have yet to hear of it.

At the same time, the mistake of the independents—so-called—was a reasonable one. They saw the democratic party divided into two factions; they heard the language employed; they saw gouging and pulling of hair, and heard a tremendous pummeling going on; and it is no marvel that they winked grimly at each other and held little advisory caucuses and things, saying, "Behold our 'great adversary' is torn in two; let us rush in and snatch some offices while it is yet day." The mistake was a natural one, as we have said, but it was no less a mistake on that account. The breach in the democratic party of Georgia, which was merely technical while it existed, now exists only in the imagination of the leaders of the coalition. Some of the leading spirits of the Norwood movement have already been heard from and, without exception, they announce their opposition to the movement to build up a new party on the dry bones of republicanism.

There is another mistake made by the coalition, and that is in supposing that the independent voters are holding themselves in readiness to be made tools of in this business. They will be told, as a matter of course, that the new movement is essentially democratic in its ends and aims, but the independent voter will be very likely to inquire in this connection how it is that Mr. Norwood, a re-

publican of republicans, is in favor of it; how it is that General Longstreet, a stalwart republican, is endeavoring, by all the means at his command, to promote it; how it is that Henry P. Farrow is working in its interest; how it is that the republican state committee has unanimously endorsed it; how it is that J. E. Bryant favors it; and, finally, how it is that President Arthur, a stalwart republican, has caused it to be made known that republican office holders in Georgia who dare to oppose the coalition will be compelled to surrender their places to more tractable republicans. These are a few of the inquiries that the independent democratic voters will make before attaching themselves to the coalition; and to make such inquiries is to answer them. But we forbear to dwell with any degree of seriousness upon the programme and prospects of the coalition which has grown out of the Markham caucus. The point of interest, just now, is Washington city, where a dose of discipline is to be administered to Georgia republicans who do not like the idea of surrendering the leadership of the new movement to men who have heretofore acted as independent democrats. Those protesting republicans have been assured both by the president and General Longstreet (1) that if the new movement is a success, they will be made to feel that they will be democrats, and (2) that if they refuse to give the coalition their personal and official sympathy, aid and encouragement, they will be relieved of their commissions. Rumor has it that Collector Wade, of Savannah, has exhibited letters from both Mr. Farrow and General Longstreet, and that he is therefore likely to retain his place. The raid on Clark, however, is somewhat complicated, and the prospects are that he will have to go. Our information is that while there is opposition to him on the score of his desire to see the republican party take the lead with independence as a tender, the most formidable opposition comes from Mr. Speer. The latter has held aloof from the coalition, depending upon his personal popularity in the ninth district, and his confident attitude has not been without its effect upon the administration. The latest programme, therefore, is that Clark must go in order to conciliate Mr. Speer and make him a working member of the coalition. In the meantime, Jack Brown and General Longstreet continue to persevere freely, knowing full well that every victory the coalition gains in Washington is simply another argument for its defeat in Georgia.

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BARTY CORNWALL, a performer in a southern western circus, turned his professional ability to account by acting as a burglar. The night of the show he was taken to the police station by a constable, and he was caught in the act of robbing a box.

ROBERT BONNER, of the New York Ledger, is a remarkably well-preserved man of 60, and would readily pass for a dozen years younger. He is temperate as well as industrious in his habits, and he is very likely to inquire in this connection how it is that Mr. Norwood, a re-

publican of republicans, is in favor of it; how it is that General Longstreet, a stalwart republican, is endeavoring, by all the means at his command, to promote it; how it is that Henry P. Farrow is working in its interest; how it is that the republican state committee has unanimously endorsed it; how it is that J. E. Bryant favors it; and, finally, how it is that President Arthur, a stalwart republican, has caused it to be made known that republican office holders in Georgia who dare to oppose the coalition will be compelled to surrender their places to more tractable republicans. These are a few of the inquiries that the independent democratic voters will make before attaching themselves to the coalition; and to make such inquiries is to answer them. But we forbear to dwell with any degree of seriousness upon the programme and prospects of the coalition which has grown out of the Markham caucus. The point of interest, just now, is Washington city, where a dose of discipline is to be administered to Georgia republicans who do not like the idea of surrendering the leadership of the new movement to men who have heretofore acted as independent democrats. Those protesting republicans have been assured both by the president and General Longstreet (1) that if the new movement is a success, they will be made to feel that they will be democrats, and (2) that if they refuse to give the coalition their personal and official sympathy, aid and encouragement, they will be relieved of their commissions. Rumor has it that Collector Wade, of Savannah, has exhibited letters from both Mr. Farrow and General Longstreet, and that he is therefore likely to retain his place. The raid on Clark, however, is somewhat complicated, and the prospects are that he will have to go. Our information is that while there is opposition to him on the score of his desire to see the republican party take the lead with independence as a tender, the most formidable opposition comes from Mr. Speer. The latter has held aloof from the coalition, depending upon his personal popularity in the ninth district, and his confident attitude has not been without its effect upon the administration. The latest programme, therefore, is that Clark must go in order to conciliate Mr. Speer and make him a working member of the coalition. In the meantime, Jack Brown and General Longstreet continue to persevere freely, knowing full well that every victory the coalition gains in Washington is simply another argument for its defeat in Georgia.

There was no rain in Atlanta yesterday, and the sun had an opportunity of smiling at the masses. We have a good deal of genuine climate in the Georgia metropolis.

The fancy valentines this season can all be used as designs for the cover of a cigar box.

Mr. Arthur should apologize to Chilli. A word in time might save a proclamation.

MAINE, with a million tons of ice safely housed, wants to know why the scientists are searching for the north pole?

An Ohio girl has been vaccinated between the shoulders, and a St. Louis maiden has had the lymph injected in the frog of her foot. It has heretofore been held by physicians that the frog of a St. Louis girl's foot was a vital part, and everybody is anxiously awaiting developments.

Mrs. SCOTTELL has written a harrowing letter to Mrs. Garfield. The wife of the late president would not be slow to employ a private secretary to destroy such documents.

OSCAR WILDE plays with words as cleverly as a two-year-old child. He makes mud-pies of them.

In the next campaign, the organs will allude to the recent price fight as a southern outrage.

OSCAR WILDE's walk is described as that of a man who has learned to dance an accompaniment to a hand organ.

MISS MAMIE ANDERSON says she is "wedded to her profession." The inference is that she is not likely to wed a man, but we assure Miss Mollie that this wouldn't be in the nature of bigamy. Under our system of government—the freest on earth—Miss Mamie can be wedded to her profession and to a husband at one and the same time.

The Denver Tribune, which is defendant in several libel suits, has apologized for announcing that King Theobald was dead.

It can truly be said that President Arthur and his secretary of state, Mr. Whittishuysen, have succeeded in conciliating Great Britain. Indeed, the attitude of our government is pretty much that of the little boy who was caught by his teacher in the act of flinging a spit-ball.

The new secretary of state evidently has no conception of the fact that

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, ETC.

NOTICE.

JOHN RYAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

100 ROLLS OF CARPETS

Including Wiltons, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, and will offer them this week

AT PRICES UTTERLY UNMATCHABLE ANYWHERE

These are all strictly new designs for the Spring. This is without doubt the largest stock of Carpets ever exhibited in the Southern States. No such opportunity to buy Carpets at the following

OUTRAGEOUSLY LOW PRICES

will be offered soon again,

- Ingrain Carpets at 25c.
- Ingrain Carpets at 30c.
- Ingrain Carpets at 35c.
- Wool Figured Ingrains at 40c.
- Wool Fig. Ingrain Tap. pattern at 45c.
- Super Wool Carpets at 50c.
- Ex, Sup. Ingrain at 60, 65 and 70c.

- Tapestry Brussels at 75c.
- Tapestry Brussels at 80c.
- Tapestry Brussels at 85c.
- English Tapestry at 90c and \$1.
- Double Extra Tap at 80c and \$1.
- Body Brussels at \$1.15 and up.
- Velvets at \$1.50 and up.

There is hardly a manufacturer in the world not represented in this line. Look at the following celebrated makes and where can you find better? Lowell, Hartford, Smith's, Dobson, Higgins's, Bigelow, Sanford's, etc., and as an extra inducement to sell a quantity during this week I will sell them on the

INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Don't put off buying and don't think of buying elsewhere until you examine this stock. The prices are lower than they have ever been and the terms will be so easy that no one can object to them at

JOHN RYAN'S,

61 WHITEHALL, AND 66, 68 AND 70 BROAD STREETS.

TRUSTEES' SALE

-OF-

GEORGIA IRON WORKS PROPERTY.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR Court of Fulton County, Ga., in the cause of G. J. Forester and Wm. S. Thomson, trustees, against The Georgia Iron Works, we will sell on the premises, at public outcry, on Wednesday, the first day of March, 1882, beginning at 10 o'clock a.m., the following property of the Georgia Iron Works, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, in the city of Atlanta, and in land lot eighty-two (82), of the 14th district, beginning at a stake located on the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, thirty feet north of the G. M. T. Perryman northeast corner, and thence in a northwesterly direction along said right of way twenty and six-tenths chains, thence west nine and eighteen-hundredths chains, to Gray street at a stake situated at north-west corner of the property here described, thence south along Gray street nineteen and three-fourths chains to Johns street at a stake situated thirty feet north of the G. M. T. Perryman northwest corner, thence east fifteen and seven-hundredths chains to beginning point; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of the furnaces and ruins of a large rolling mill which was destroyed by fire, a large two-story stone foundry building, machine shop, office and dwelling houses. Said real estate will be subdivided into lots, plots of which will be distributed on day of sale, or furnished on application in the meantime. Also, all the machinery, patterns, tools, boilers, engines, cokes, trucks, etc., of the Georgia Iron Works now on said premises.

The terms of the sale will be cash and as the decree provides as follows: "In making the sale, the trustees, after receiving sufficient cash to pay off the liens having priority or claiming priority over said mortgage bonds, may receive in payment for said property the bonds secured by said mortgage at the amount to which they will be entitled upon the distribution." We will in obedience to said clause of the decree, require but twenty per cent. of the purchases made by the holders of said bonds to be paid in cash, and the balance in said bonds as provided in said clause. Purchasers will get title for six months with terms of sale.

This is most valuable property for manufacturing purposes, being located on the line of the Western and Atlantic Pacific and Atlantic and Clinch southern railroads, and has been subdivided to meet almost any demand for a manufacturing location. The attention of manufacturers, coal, lumber and stock dealers, well as capitalists generally, is called to this property as offering inducements for investment not elsewhere to be found in or about Atlanta.

WM. S. THOMPSON, Trustees.

jan28-41m

HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Gonorrhea, Emissions, Premature old age, caused by over-excitation, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee to return to cure any case. With each order received by us, send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, wholesale and retail agents, Atlanta and Macon, Ga. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

FOR THE SAVING OF OUR ENGINES, AND FOR CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. Taylor Man'g Co. ESTABLISHED IN 1840. RE OUR EXHIBIT AT ATLANTA EXPOSITION. nov11-41m 41w4m

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY. 168 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ALLISON & SMITH. The type on which this paper is printed is from the New Franklin Co. Compositors.

FURNITURE.

THOMAS, RICHTER & CO.

Fine Bed-room Suits, Fine Parlor Suits, Full Line of Dressing Room and Office Furniture. Manufacturers of Mattresses for the trade. Give us a call.

THOMAS, RICHTER & CO., 90 WHITEHALL STREET.

Send for price list of our Mattresses.

MILBURN WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC.

BUY THE BEST, THE BEST LUBRICATED WAGON.

THE OLD RELIABLE. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE MILBURN WAGON. Is made of the best materials of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and by Fairly Paid Honest Workmen. No Convict Labor used. A large stock of every size and variety can always be found at NOS. 39, 41 AND 43 DECATUR STREET. ALSO, AT SAME PLACE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, -AND- SPRING WAGONS

IN THE CITY. Come and see us before purchasing. SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE. H. L. ATWATER, General Agent and Manager Southern Branch.

POTATOES, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.

100 BARRELS EARLY ROSE POTATOES, 50 BARRELS UNION SETS, 25 BUSHELS LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, AND SEED OATS, NOW READY.

Also, Fertilizers, Plows, Garden Tools, Harrows, Churns, Steam Engines, Threshers, Mowers and Reapers. Call early.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., 27 Marietta Street.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.

I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND Engines, Saw Mills, Separators, Cotton Gins, Grist Mills, ETC. General Agency for HANCOCK INSPIRATORS. Best BOILER FEEDER in the world. Received Highest Award at Cotton Exposition. All kinds BELLING, PIPING, OILS, ENGINE FITTINGS, SOLID BLADE AND CHISEL TOOTH SAW kept on hand at Lowest Prices. Get my prices and terms before buying elsewhere. S. F. PERKINS, 21 and 24 WEST MYRTLE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Office of Lamar, Rankin & Lamar,
Wholesale Druggists,
Atlanta, Ga., January 24, 1892.
Messrs. McBride & Co.:
Your "Gate City Stone Filter" is a splendid success. I have tried it thoroughly, and unhesitatingly say it is the best filter I ever saw for filtering water and other liquids.
J. W. RANKIN.
Jan. 24-1892

WE
Have added a very complete stock of
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
And will have all the
LATEST PUBLICATIONS,
As soon as issued.
Stock and prices now ready for comparison and inspection. CALL.
Respectfully, **HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.,**
Booksellers, Art and Commercial Stationers,
26 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
Feb 17-1892

COTTON AND WEATHER.
Yesterday, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 67 1/4; in New York, at 11 1/2; in Atlanta, at 11c.

Weather.
The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to day, fair weather, winds shifting to northerly, lower temperature, higher pressure.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIDWELL HOUSE, February 17, 1892, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF TATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.27	65	N. W.	Fresh.	10	Clear.
Augusta.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Foggy.
Calverton.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Foggy.
Indianapolis.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Foggy.
Key West.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Foggy.
Mobile.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Foggy.
Montgomery.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Foggy.
Port au Prince.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Foggy.
Savannah.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Foggy.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Breeze, 2 to 3, inclusive; Fresh, 3 to 10, inclusive; Brisk, 10 to 20, inclusive; High, 20 to 30, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.
ATLANTA, GA., February 17, 1892.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
8:31 a. m.	30.27	65	N. W.	Fresh.	10	Fair.
10:31 "	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Fair.
12:31 p. m.	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Fair.
2:31 "	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Fair.
4:31 "	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Fair.
6:31 "	30.27	65	N. W.	Light.	10	Fair.

Mean daily bar. 30.27. Maximum therm. 72.5. Mean daily therm. 65.5. Minimum therm. 58.0. Mean daily wind 7.0. Total rainfall. .10.

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

WE ARE OPENING
NEW GOODS
EVERY DAY.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.
JEWELERS,
34 Whitehall St.
Feb 1-1892

For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you will find the place at No. 34 Whitehall street. Do not fail to pay high prices for inferior goods. Guarantee a perfect fit of every pair of spectacles and only keep the very best of lenses in stock. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.
Jan 24-1892

MEETINGS.
[Notice of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The Young Men's Christian Association.
The devotional service for young men will be held at eight o'clock tonight in the hall, 49 1/2 Whitehall street. All young men are invited.

Brewer's Lung Restorer is for sale in Atlanta by the following druggists:
Lamar, Rankin & Lamar,
Walter A. Taylor,
Daniel & Marsh,
Archery,
Sharp & Co.,
Dr. J. Bradford and others.

Brewer's Lung Restorer is the only remedy known that cures cured consumption. Thousands of lives have been saved by this great remedy.
Feb 17-1892

Don't fail to hear Father Sheehy's lecture. It will be instructive and highly enjoyable.
Fine stock fish at Emery's fish market.
Father Sheehy will lecture at the opera house next Monday night. Secure your seats.

The Southern Cultivator and Disinfectant.
The February number of this splendid and deservedly popular farm, plantation and family journal is before us. For many years the leading agricultural journal in the south, it not only maintains its former high reputation, but under the new management, but augments it with every successive number. A glance at the broad, beautifully printed and illustrated pages, its numerous and harmoniously arranged departments, and its choice original and selected reading, will convince any one that the south has at last a truly representative agricultural periodical of which our people may well feel proud. Dr. W. L. Jones, the veteran editor and writer, continues to occupy the editorial chair, ably assisted by Dr. J. S. Lawton and a host of prominent writers in every department, among whom we notice in this number, Professor Wm. Brown, of the University of Georgia; Professor Allan Carr, of Scotland; Colonel D. T. F. Moore, founder of the Rural New Yorker, and the Intimate "Old Ark" who is a regular contributor. Really no intelligent and progressive farmer or planter in the south can do without the Southern Cultivator without serious harm to his own interests. Subscribe for it at once. The price is only \$1.50 a year. James P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, are the publishers.
Club with exchanges, \$1.25.
Feb 18-1892

Wanted.
To hire ten or fifteen good colored men, with families, to work at saw mill. Good wages. Paid year round. Apply 75 West Mitchell street.
Feb 18-1892

Five car lots Flour to arrive. Three grades. Will be sold at 100 cents per car lot.
Office 13 1/2 North Pryor street.
Feb 18-1892

GAY'S
For Bargains in Clothing. 486 Feb 18-1892

A FAREWELL LOOK

AT THE GROUNDS OF THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

A Constitution Reporter Sees Himself to the Spot Where the Crowd Once Surged—A Change Which Six Weeks Have Wrought—A Deserted Place.

Yesterday a Constitution reporter conceived the idea of giving the people a last glance at the old exposition grounds. Boarding a horse car on the Marietta street line the reporter was set down at the rolling mill, and from there he tripped along the newly laid ties of the Georgia Pacific until the exposition hall deserted was reached. This "banquet hall deserted" is now occupied by Mr. J. W. Cason, who is employed by the Exposition mills company to live there and take care of the building. The Camp hotels have been dismantled and left not a thing behind to mark the spot where they stood. The exposition grounds are under the charge of Major B. N. Williford.

The reporter proceeded on down the track which runs directly along where the exposition depot platform stood, and clambered up the bank to the grand entrance. All the gates were locked, but when the reporter showed his pass he was allowed to enter, and once more stood upon the ground where crowds surged for three months.

The day was bright and beautiful. It was at midday warm enough to force one to the shady side of the street. As the reporter passed into the exposition grounds everything was an air of perfect repose, such as the spring days bring to us. Not a man was to be seen inside the park, and the reporter felt like one in the midst of a "vast solitude." To the left as he entered he saw the smoke from the city's factories and mills rise lazily and float away. Shaking off a feeling of the sentimental which was fast stealing over him, he turned sharply to the right and entered the art building. As he stood in the doorway of this structure, stretching out nearly four hundred feet before him, he saw only the whitewashed walls and the littered floor. Not an exhibit nor a part of an exhibit was to be seen. The floor was covered with trash scraps of lumber, etc. Nothing was left of the Hono Tea Hong but the miniature twin lakes and the tea plantation. Of all the hundreds of beautiful exhibits nothing was left that could even give an idea of what the building had been used for. It was as completely deserted as a last year's bird's nest.

From the art hall the reporter headed for the Florida building. As he did so he passed over the ground where the pavilion of the Seven Sisters' entertainment stood. The old red wagon which stood near the canvas during the exposition was there still. The canvas was gone but the monkey cages, the pandora box and other pieces of furniture were packed up and remained on the ground. It will be remembered that the manager of this show left the city and did not carry his company with him, owing to a misunderstanding of some sort.

When the reporter reached the Florida building he pressed the doors open and went in. The confusion in this building excited anything that he had seen in the art building. The earth in which the trees and bushes had been planted was scattered over the floor. Nothing of value had been left behind, but there were a few specimens of stone and some wood remaining. In the lower rooms the top of the building and showing the young fruit was left behind. The reporter thought of the rather sad history of the building and the exhibit which was made. It will be remembered that the exhibit was one of the most unique that could be imagined, and drew immense crowds of people. The commissioners, Messrs. Place and Voyle, were particularly energetic, and entered into the work with great zeal. Before the close of the exposition Mr. Place was taken sick and died. Mr. Voyle returned to Florida after the exposition only to find that the people denied his authority and refused to pay him for his time and outlay beyond the original subscriptions. It is said, however, that lately the matter has been satisfactorily arranged. The building bears a card stating that it is for sale.

The press pavilion was empty. The decorations had been torn down and some hay and straw was scattered over the floor.

The Jones restaurant building showed no sign of life within. In the lower rooms the temperature was delightfully cool.

The railroad building held none of the articles which were exhibited there during the exposition except a section from a monster walnut tree which grew in Mississippi. The main building has one or two stationary engines left yet, and the big old Dederick press still remains.

Judges' hall, where all the speech-making was done, remains unchanged. The boilers which furnished the steam are unremoved, and two or three traction engines are on the grounds. The shabby building is looking well, and the grass is growing nicely and looks green and fresh. The walks are clean and free from mud, and there is no pleasant way to spend an afternoon than in walking through the deserted buildings and grounds, and musing upon the brilliant success of the exposition and the wonderful developments and good results that will follow it. There could be no greater success in any venture than this. It was gotten up in a year, challenged the admiration of the world by its completeness and magnitude, and upon its heels will follow a cotton factory stock at \$100,000 which will spin and weave cotton of the next crop. What scenes and transformations Oglethorpe park has witnessed and will witness within these two years?

AN ELOPEMENT.

An Atlanta Crockery Merchant Weds the Daughter of an Atlanta Hardware Merchant.

The younger circles of society were thrown into quite a flutter of excitement yesterday afternoon by the rumor of the elopement of Miss Julia Francis, the best and prettiest and brightest ornaments of Atlanta society, and Mr. Buckman Brown, the well-known Whitehall street crockery merchant. Upon inquiry the rumor was found to be true. For several months past this young couple have been quite devoted, and yesterday they decided to elope. The assistance of Mr. Jack Adair was secured, and he procured a license. They then met, according to agreement, and boarded the 2:15 train for Cartersville. Mr. Brown having gone up on Wednesday and made arrangements to marry in that city at the residence of Mr. Buckett, his relative, returning that night. Mr. Jack Adair accompanied them, determined to be the best man to the last. A telegram was received at 5:30 yesterday evening saying that the marriage had taken place, and that the happy pair would return on Sunday.

The Georgia Pacific.

Last night about seventy-five men passed through en route to a point on the Georgia Pacific railroad, about eighty miles from the city. They were from the neighborhood of Raleigh, North Carolina, and were under Messrs. Farrell and Stanley. They will work upon the grading of the road.

PERSONAL.

R. W. Deane of Waterville, Me., is visiting Colonel A. E. Buck.

Miss Rosa Beck, a charming young lady from Griffin, passed through Atlanta yesterday, en route from Rome to Covington.

Mr. F. C. Wheeler, representing Tough, Ruthford & Co., Baltimore, is in the city.

CHAS. BERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

NEW EMBROIDERIES.

NEW CARPETS.

NEW SHOES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.—This sensational drama was presented at DeGue's opera house last night to a good house, by Mr. Oliver Boyd Byron and his large company. There is but little plot to the play and that is sufficiently diversified and disconnected to make it a good variety entertainment, one both amusing and meritorious. Mr. Byron presented a fine performance, and his audience acknowledged the play with its widely varying scenes, taken from the heart of New York, and from the wild gorges of the Rocky mountains, respectively, with its hairbreadth escapes and its closing tableaux. The play, with its widely varying scenes, taken from the heart of New York, and from the wild gorges of the Rocky mountains, respectively, with its hairbreadth escapes and its closing tableaux. The play, with its widely varying scenes, taken from the heart of New York, and from the wild gorges of the Rocky mountains, respectively, with its hairbreadth escapes and its closing tableaux.

EMMA ARBUTT AND HER COMPANY.—The Detroit Free Press has the following concerning the company: "A telegram received yesterday from Cincinnati advised that the company, which has been engaged in that city. The public has been fascinated by the enthusiasm the artistic results of Miss Arburt's company in English opera. The artists have been selected from the finest companies, and all possess reputations, while the ensemble, with the fine chorus and orchestra, which is the ideal of English opera. The light works in the Abbott repertoire are given with casts capable of noble work in the most difficult parts. The company is presented in their true and perfect character, without relying on the mere tricks of the spirit of which the works are so often put forward. The works have been accomplished in drawing a continuous run of crowded houses, without which it would be impossible to maintain the star casts. Miss Arburt's company has done as much to win this end as the companies of London and New York, and she has done her work. The public has been fascinated by the enthusiasm the artistic results of Miss Arburt's company in English opera. The artists have been selected from the finest companies, and all possess reputations, while the ensemble, with the fine chorus and orchestra, which is the ideal of English opera. The light works in the Abbott repertoire are given with casts capable of noble work in the most difficult parts. The company is presented in their true and perfect character, without relying on the mere tricks of the spirit of which the works are so often put forward. The works have been accomplished in drawing a continuous run of crowded houses, without which it would be impossible to maintain the star casts. Miss Arburt's company has done as much to win this end as the companies of London and New York, and she has done her work. 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